

# The Janesville Daily Gazette.

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## BY THE GOVERNOR.

**A PROCLAMATION.**  
The Thirtieth day of May in each year has been made a legal holiday in Wisconsin, not alone as a public and official recognition of the patriotic services of the soldiers and sailors whose fidelity and valor rescued our nation from impending dissolution, but also to remove all semblance of justification for omitting to conform to the custom which has hallowed and set apart that day for decorating the graves of deceased soldiers.

Therefore, I, William E. Smith, Governor of the State of Wisconsin, recommend to all the people of the State, that they do this year observe this day in a befitting manner. Wherever it is practicable, let the strewing of flowers be supplemented with parades and music and orations, and if in any place public ceremonies are not held, let some patriotic and public-spirited man, woman or child see to it that no soldier's grave is without a tribute of spring flowers.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Wisconsin to be affixed.

(Great Seal.) ed. Done at the Capitol, in the city of Madison, this fifth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one.

WILLIAM E. SMITH.

By the Governor:  
HANS B. WARNER, Secretary of State.

Venor predicted frost on the 27th and 28th, and yet the temperature was 90 in the shade.

One of the latest curiosities in London is the horse of Lord Denman wearing spectacles for near-sightedness.

The man who first suggested, and was the first to put up, the warning sign, "Look Out for the Cars," died in Massachusetts a few days ago at the age of 86.

Mr. George H. Williams, the colored member of the Ohio Legislature, has fallen heir to \$50,000. Fortune doesn't forget an Ohio man, no matter what his color.

The Democratic officer of the House of Representatives who is reported to have lost thousands of dollars of other people's money by gambling, is Mr. Adams, clerk of the House.

"The politician from New Jersey," whom the Milwaukee Sentinel said a few days ago had disgraced the country abroad, and who had been appointed Minister to Chili, by President Garfield, is General Kilpatrick, the gallant soldier and eloquent lecturer.

If Mr. Conkling and his friends desire to strengthen their cause, they should cease to antagonize the administration. It is honorable to criticize President Garfield's acts, when those acts deserve criticism; but it is dishonorable to wage a general war as Conkling and his friends are doing.

A couple of foolhardy men will soon try and make a voyage from Bath, Maine, to Havre, France, in a boat only fourteen feet long, five feet wide, and twenty-one inches deep. It will be the smallest boat that ever attempted to cross the Atlantic, and there are eight chances out of ten that it will never land at Havre.

When a man sends a note reading, "I would like a few minutes' conversation with you as soon as may be—at a time and place of your convenience. Will you let me hear from you? Cordially yours," it is very certain that he has the senatorial question on the brain. For a man who is disgusted and sick of political life, this is pretty cool.

It has been finally arranged that the body of William Penn will be removed from England to this country, and will be buried in Philadelphia. Mr. G. W. Harrison, of that city, has been appointed by the Governor of Pennsylvania, to go to England and assist in the removal of the remains. Penn has been in his grave 159 years, and what is left of that once remarkable man, will be but a few bones at best, and there will be no trouble attending their removal to America.

Governor Perkins, of California, is one of the most substantial business men in that State. He is kind-hearted and generous, and never forgets a favor. Some years ago when Perkins had but two dollars in the world, no employment and no friends, a Mr. Knight, a successful merchant at Oroville, in that State, gave him a position as porter, at \$40 a month. Time went on, and their conditions changed. Mr. Knight became poor, and Mr. Perkins grew rich. Not forgetting the kindness which Mr. Knight once showed Perkins, when the latter found him poor in San Francisco, he took him into his employment at \$175 a month. But his generosity did not stop here. When Mr. Perkins became Governor of the State, he appointed his old friend and book-keeper, harbor commissioner—a responsible position, and one that has a good salary connected with it.

**THE STAR ROUTES.**

There have been sensational revelations enough already to satisfy most any one in regard to the star route swindles, but it appears the end is not yet. A late Washington dispatch has fairly set the country on the tip-toe of excitement by saying that "there are mutterings of a star route storm, and it is now thought that it may burst during the coming week. Attorney General MacVeagh and Postmaster General James were working steadily all the morning on the evidence they have obtained. They hope to have all the warrants issued and arrests accomplished early in June. They expect to prove a huge conspiracy to rob the government and to produce evidence to show how much money was stolen and to whom it was paid. Strong appeals, mingled with threats, are going up to President Garfield against the prosecution of the investigation."

There has already been brought to light a huge conspiracy to rob the government by the star route contractors, and it is hoped that President Garfield, the Postmaster General, and the Attorney General, will not cease their work of investigation until every one who entered into the conspiracy, is found out and brought before the bar of public opinion. Because a man has held a public position and has been successful in swindling the government out of hundreds of thousands of dollars he should not be allowed to escape.

**THE DUTY OF THE NEW YORK REPUBLICANS.**

At the present time of writing there is still a bitter fight going on at Albany over the question of electing two United States Senators to succeed Conkling and Platt. There does not seem to be any hope that the factions can agree upon any two candidates, and it is very evident that there will be a deadly conflict between the Conkling and anti-Conkling men. It will be regretted by very many of his most ardent friends, that Mr. Conkling is a candidate for re-election under the circumstances. They thought, as every reasonable man naturally would think, that his resignation was final, and that the flattery of friends and the fascination which clusters around so high a position as United States Senator, would not entice him into the senatorial contest within a week after his resignation. There was a Roman dignity about clinging behind him the influence and honors of a place in the Senate and returning to the shades of private life; but there is a disappointment among his friends that he should turn the party up side down by demanding a re-election.

This was a great blunder on the part of Mr. Conkling. But that is not here now there at this time. He is a Republican and is a candidate. He has a strong support in the Legislature, and there is a strong faction against him. His friends are fighting for a caucus, and his opponents are fighting against it. So far these factions appear to be pretty evenly divided. The anti-Conkling men refuse to go into a caucus which will nominate Conkling. They propose to make the legislative hall the scene of conflict, and not the caucus room. They propose, if reports do not mislead us, to do anything that will defeat Conkling, regardless of the consequences. This is one of the unfortunate features of the party fight at Albany. It is unfortunate because it will make a division in the Republican party in that State which is liable to throw it into fatal confusion.

Under these circumstances, the duty of the Republican members of the New York Legislature is a plain matter of fact piece of business. No man who is truly a Republican, who thinks more of the principles of the party and of good government than he does of venting his spite on a personal enemy, will say one word or do a single act that will tend to disrupt the Republican party of New York. If a majority of the Republican members of the Legislature decide to go into caucus, the minority should follow. If 57 of the 106 Republicans agree to nominate Roscoe Conkling, the 49 should not prove traitors to the party. If the administration men, or those who are opposed to Mr. Conkling's re-election, should by a bare majority, defeat the distinguished gentleman from Utica, his friends should not strike down the work of the caucus. Whatever objections there may be offered against the caucus system of nominating United States Senators, it is the only system that has been found practicable, and it is the only plan that can give a party solid strength. It has been adopted in all the States and for many years, and however unsavory it may be to those who have personal fights on hand, it cannot be ignored. The caucus should be the power that rules. It is the only common sense principle that can be devised on which a United States Senator can be nominated. It is the only way in which one can find out who are true Republicans, and who are political guerrillas. It is the only way in which solid stalwart men can be distinguished from those who are as unsteady as the wind and whose loyalty to party and activity in a campaign depend upon political loaves and fishes.

New York should not be cursed with botchers. Wisconsin has not yet wholly recovered from the disgrace it suffered when the bolters defeated the brilliant and lamented Carpenter in 1875. The Republicans of New York should not dishonor the party by any such work. They should do that which will give it the greatest strength, which will give the strongest defenses to its principles, and which will lead it to the greatest victory.

The crossing of the Northern Pacific road over the Missouri river at Bismarck is assured. The scheme adopted is a high bridge, which will be a rival of the St. Louis bridge. It will be 70 feet high and contain five sections, three of 400 feet and two of 100. The foundation of the abutments is a solid blue clay, 40 feet below high water mark. The river at Bismarck is about 300 feet wide. To protect the abutments and confine the water to a channel 1,300 feet wide, a dyke 1,700 feet long, is now being built from the west side. The east bank is a high bluff.

—The seal probably puts up with more insults and abuse than any other animal. He is known the world over as a furbearing animal.—*St. Albans Advertiser.*

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### The Latest Sensational Story about the Star-Route Frauds.

### A New York Paper Implicates Secretary Blaine in the Expediting Business.

### But Postmaster-General James Emphatically Denies the Sensation.

### The President and General MacVeagh Make Similar Denials of the Unfounded Charges.

### The Senatorial Slate at Albany Seems Badly Cracked.

### And May Possibly Fall to Pieces before Tuesday Next.

### Senator Conkling and His Friends Return to New York City.

### The Prominent Men Now Spoken of for the Senatorships.

### A Commercial Man Has an Interview with the President.

### St. Louis and St. Paul Parties Shipping Grain Direct to Europe.

### Other Interesting State and Miscellaneous News Items.

## RUMORS.

### A New York Paper Implicates Secretary Blaine in the Star Route Frauds. The Sensational Story Denied by General James.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Ever since the star route investigation begun the name of Secretary Blaine has been connected by rumor with the frauds of the postal service, which it was designed to bring to light. This rumor has been at it in the newspapers more than once. To-day it was embodied in purported to be an authoritative statement of facts published in a New York daily. The article directly charged the Secretary of State with complicity in the star route frauds. As he lifted his portfolio to go to the cabinet meeting the paper containing this article was placed in the hand of Postmaster General James. He read the headlines, glanced hastily through the article, and turning to his correspondent said: "This is news to me. So far as I know there is not the slightest foundation for it. I do not believe there is not a word of truth in the statement. He spoke with evident amazement and some feeling.

Secretary Blaine indignantly denied it, and Attorney General MacVeagh emphatically made a similar sweeping denial. President Garfield expressed surprise at the statement and his disbelief in its truth. Postmaster General James, assisted by Attorney General MacVeagh, is conducting the investigation into the star-route frauds. His denial was broad and emphatic. Either Secretary Blaine is innocent of any connection with the star-route frauds, or his connection with them has not been established as yet by the investigation. There is this about it, if Blaine or any one else is in any way involved in this corruption, he will be exposed, and, if necessary, prosecuted according to the promises of Messrs. James and MacVeagh, who are avowedly pursuing the investigation which they have inaugurated, with the patience and persistence of bloodhounds. If there be guilty men in high places, Mr. James says they will be tracked and destroyed with the cold indifference of impartial ministers of justice.

### PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

### His Views on the New York Contest—No Cause for a Quarrel with Conkling.

NEW YORK, May 27.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser has succeeded in obtaining an interview with President Garfield and has secured an expression of his views on the New York senatorial contest. The President expressed himself in very conciliatory terms. He said in substance that he regretted deeply the existing difficulties. He had really nominated Mr. Robertson, in the first instance in the belief, that the nomination was in accord with the wishes of Senator Platt, Governor Cornell and others, who did not desire to be consulted in advance in order that they might escape the embarrassment of a controversy with Mr. Conkling. He had persevered in the nomination, more on account of its endorsement by the New York legislature, by which Mr. Platt had been elected, than from any other consideration. He had meant every word he uttered when he declared that the patronage of the New York custom house should not be used in hostility to Mr. Conkling and his friends. He admired Mr. Conkling's great ability, and thought Congress would suffer by the loss of his experience and statesmanship in the United States Senate.

The President said that he knew of no cause of quarrel between himself and Senator Conkling outside the difference arising over the nomination of a collector of the port of New York. "And after all," he added, "no real Republican principle was involved in that quarrel. At all

events it is now over, and I trust that Collector Robertson, with good management of the office and entire fairness toward all Republicans, will remove any prejudices that may now exist against him."

## FROM ALBANY.

### Returned to Their Homes—A Good Chance for a Couple of Dark Horses.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 27.—Senator Conkling and his friends have returned to New York city. The members of the legislature have gone to their homes, and the result of the week's contest can be more calmly surveyed. The entire State is up in arms taking sides in the struggle wantonly thrust upon it. The result is that about one-third of the Republican members of the legislature know not which way to turn for they see defeat staring them in the face no matter what they do. The stalwarts are in a large majority, but enough of them have been demoralized by the movement among their constituents to prevent united and successful action. The stalwarts who are loyal to Conkling are in the lead, but there are enough stalwarts who prefer new men to prevent the calling of a caucus. If one could but see these doubters would doubtless gravitate to Conkling and Platt, but as the situation now is they will vote for other stalwart candidates on Tuesday next. These timid stalwarts justify their position by saying that there are enough Blaine men to prevent the re-election of Conkling and Platt, and that therefore it is better to take up new men and leave them without excuse.

The Robertson men are all for Depew and will concede anything to secure his election. They are eighteen in number. There is thus every element of uncertainty in the struggle, and this is increased by the doubt which exists with regard to purposes of the administration men.

The talk about Governor Cornell has died away since his active participation in Conkling's caucus. Chief Judge Folger is mentioned. He is one of the ablest men in the State. He has no superior as a debater or parliamentarian; is a forcible orator, and invaluable counsellor, plucky fighter, and an immovable stalwart.

## NO SURPRISE.

### That is What General Badeau Says of Shiloh.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27.—General Badeau's military history was distributed in Washington yesterday. It is exciting general attention, and the indications are that it will certainly receive a large share of very earnest criticisms. A comparison of his map of the battle of Shiloh with the official topographical map of that field, and the Confederate maps and reports, seems to definitely settle the long-disputed question as to whether the Union army was surprised at Shiloh. This map, when compared with the authorities indicated, shows beyond question that the Union picket line must have been established from three-quarters of a mile to a mile beyond the front line of the rebel advance. This, of course, precludes the idea of any sort of a surprise, as it is clear that the rebels could not have formed their lines without the full knowledge of these pickets, since, if Badeau's map and his text are correct, the rebels must have passed considerably within the line of Union pickets before deploying into line of battle.

## AN EXPERIMENT.

### A Shipment of Wheat from St. Paul to Glasgow on a Through Bill of Lading.

ST. LOUIS, May 27.—A contract has just closed here for an experimental shipment of 30,000 bushels of spring wheat from St. Paul to Glasgow, Scotland, by barges to New Orleans, thence by steamer. Barges to receive the grain will leave here for St. Paul to-morrow. If this shipment proves successful others will follow, amounting perhaps to 1,000,000 bushels. The fate of the first shipment for this shipments were made through the St. Louis, New Orleans & European Dispatch company, and a through bill of lading will be given by them. Another notable fact that has just transpired is that a large lot of stacked flour was just shipped from here to Liverpool, via the river to New Orleans, at the extremely low rate of 50 cents per hundred. Of course this is not a regular rate, but it shows what can be done when there is any surplus of tonnage at New Orleans.

## WISCONSIN CENTRAL.

MILWAUKEE, May 27.—To-day the Wisconsin Central Railway company purchased the old church property on the corner of Mason and Milwaukee streets for \$33,000, to erect upon it a block of fire-proof stores and offices at an additional cost of \$60,000. The building is to serve as headquarters for the company. Passenger rates to New York, have been cut down to \$17.75.

## CUTTING RATES.

MILWAUKEE, May 23.—A regular open out of rates from here eastward was made to-day. The regular rate from Milwaukee to New York is \$22.75. Several days ago a cut was made on the sly, reducing the fare to \$21.75. This morning the rate on first-class tickets to New York was reduced to \$17.75, and tickets to this effect were put out at all the offices. The same rate holds good at all of the offices.

## SUICIDAL.

MILWAUKEE, May 27.—A Special to the Republican states that the daughter of James Westover, of Markesan, Wis., aged 16, committed suicide because her father would not let her marry Harry Murray. Murray, aged 18, on learning of the girl's death, also committed suicide. Both took baking powder and strichnine.

## A Catalpa Tree.

DR. JOHN A. WARDER, of North Bend, O., President of the American Forestry Association, was at the Laclede Hotel yesterday, where he was visited by a reporter. The association of which the Doctor is the head is one of gentlemen who, actuated by a simple love of nature, spend much of their time and money in spreading information relative to the cultivation of forest trees. Numerically speaking, it is not over strong. It will be readily seen that a devotion to the subject of forestry must be a labor of love, as there is nothing to be gained by the enthusiast other than the self-satisfaction of the possession of information of a nature not generally shared by the world. Dr. Warder, who is a gentleman of advanced years, has devoted to the study of forestry the greater part of his life. To him the hickory, the oak, the ash, the pine or the poplar are old friends. He almost tests them with sensibility, and talks of their habits, their natures, their birth, growth or death, as Huber did of bees or Isaac Walton did of fish. There is no tree indigenous to American soil that Doctor Warder does not know all about, and as for those of other lands, what botanists have written he has acquired. It may be said, however, of Dr. Warder that he has turned his self-imposed study to some good account in giving to the world a full knowledge of the many valuable qualities of a tree which, until a few years ago, man simply looked upon as a thing of beauty. It is the catalpa tree. For it he claims a durability and a power of resistance to the influence of the elements possessed by no other wood. The catalpa tree is a beautiful and showy tree, found in the beautiful and fertile valley of the Mississippi Valley and contiguous to the shores of the tributaries of the Father of Waters. In the spring time it blossoms with a large white flower which emits a rare perfume. The blossom lasts but a little while, but the tree in full bloom is as beautiful as a dream. When the blossom falls away a sort of pendant bean forms which grows to a length of six to sixteen inches. When the leaves begin to fall and the summer is gone, these beans dry and become brown. Small boys pick them and smoke them. They call them "Indian cigars."

Doctors term the complaint that results from this dissipation "yaller janders." The catalpa tree was first discovered in Carolina by Catesby in 1726. The name is Indian. Early in the present century the tree was generally introduced in Northern and Western cities. William Henry Harrison, while Territorial Governor of Indiana, from 1801 to 1816, became much attached to the catalpa, and one noble tree of the species planted by himself at Vincennes, opposite the old commander's mansion, still flourishes, and is pointed out to visitors by the pioneer French settlement. When Gen. Harrison returned to his home at North Bend, Ohio, he carried with him seeds from the tree, which he planted on the old homestead, and to-day a beautiful grove of 400 trees gives the neglected old farm an appearance of fairland in the springtime. Said Dr. Warder to the reporter: "This tree I call the Western Catalpa. It is not the tree described by Catesby. Gen. Harrison did not know this. The trees brought by him from Indiana were introduced throughout Ohio. In 1853 I did not discover, but found and described this new catalpa in the streets of Dayton, Ohio. The new catalpa's native habitat is from Vincennes south on the Wabash and White Rivers, the Ohio and its lower tributaries and the Mississippi. I have found it as far south as Little Rock, and as far north as Detroit."

It attracted the attention of botanists, and in January, 1880, Dr. Engelman, your own eminent botanist, gave it the name of "Catalpa speciosa (Warder)," and it is now accepted as a distinct species. It is superior to all others in size, is of particularly erect habit, is possessed of greater hardiness and its inflorescence is unsurpassed. In Iowa it is called the "hardy." The wood is remarkable for its durability. Particularly it is adapted for railroad ties. On the Iron Mountain Railroad ties of this wood have lain in the muddy silt of the Mississippi for twelve years, and are now in a good state of preservation, while they have outlasted two sets of white oak ties, and the third set has long ago seen its best days. Fence posts in Indiana and Illinois are still sound and secure after having been in service for forty, fifty, and even seventy-five years. In the muddy regions about Cairo, where it is grown extensively, it is used as "corner-stones" for buildings. It is of an elastic nature, but not so soft as hickory or cottonwood. It makes a beautiful indoor finish, and my home on the old Harrison farm is decorated with it. It is said that years ago it grew to great size, and that in early days Indians constructed canoes from it that were forty feet in length and with a breadth of beam of three feet. It is its fitness for use as railroad ties that I want to particularly impress. A tree of twenty-five years' growth will yield three ties. The matter has already attracted the attention of Eastern capitalists, and the Fort Scott, Texas and Gulf Railroad have planted 300 acres of young trees, and the Iron Mountain Railroad Company have planted 100 acres of trees at Charlestown, Missouri. It is the tie of the future. I would not recommend it as a street pavement, as it would hardly stand vertically applied pressure."

*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

**NOTICE.**

Notice is hereby given by the Common Council of the city of Janesville that said council intend to vacate and discontinue that portion of Glen street in Pixley & Shaw's addition to the Village of Janesville in the Second Ward of the City of Janesville leading from Main street to Lock river, and bounded on the North by lot 15 in said addition, and on the South by lot 17 in said addition, on the East by Main street and on the West by Lock river, and said council will act thereon at the 15th day of June at the regular meeting of said council on that night.

By order of the Common Council:  
CHAS. E. CHURCH, City Clerk.

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**To Justices of the Peace**

BLANKS for Justices of the Peace to County Boards in new and convenient form.

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**For Sale!**

I hereby offer for sale lots 4, 6 and 8 Doc's addition, being the premises where I reside, with or without the vacant lot. Also lots 1 and 2, block 23 Palmer & Sutherland's addition.

Prices low; terms easy. Communicate with me by letter or otherwise.

J. B. CASSIDAY.

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

### PROFESSOR HORSFORD'S BAKING POWDER.

Made from Professor Horsford's Acid Phosphate. Recommended by leading physicians. Makes lighter biscuits, cakes, etc., and is healthier than ordinary Baking Powder.

In cans. Sold at a reasonable price. The Horsford Almanac and Cook Book sent free.

Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

and 83 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

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**To Whom It May Concern!**

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By order of the Common Council:  
CHAS. E. CHURCH, City Clerk.

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**DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR**

The Only Vegetable Compound that acts directly upon the Liver, and cures Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Biliousness, Malaria, Costiveness, Headache. It assists Digestion, Strengthens the System, Regulates the Bowels, Purifies the Blood. A Book sent free. Address Dr. Sanford, 162 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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**MILLINERY!**

**RUSSELL SISTERS**

Opposite Dr. McCausy's Rooms, have just returned from Chicago with the latest styles in Millinery Goods.

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**ADAMS & WESTLAKE**

**OIL STOVE!**

We have just received our first lot of this celebrated Oil Stove, much improved for 1881. The only wire gauze, Non Explosive Oil Stove. The only Oil Stove recommended by Insurance Companies. Perfectly odorless. Trials given and satisfaction guaranteed.

Philadelphia, Daisy and Buckeye Lawn Mowers.

Alaska Refrigerators. Cook's Filters.

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**HANCHETT & SHELDON.**

McKey's Old Stand.

24 and 26 Main Street

**L. R. TREAT,**

**WEST END SHOE HOUSE!**

**GOOD GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES.**

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**Be Sure You are Right, Then Go To**

**CROFT & WHITON'S,**

West Milwaukee Street, - JANESVILLE, WIS.

For everything you may need in the Drug Line. They also keep a full stock of Fancy Goods, Toilet Articles, Artists' Materials, Chamisso Skins, Bath, Carriage and Fine Sponges. The largest assortment and finest Perfumes in the city. Don't forget when Spring Cleaning time comes that they keep Paints of all kinds, Varnish, Turpentine, Whiting, Glue, Whitewash and Calcimining material and Brushes; also Paint, Varnish and Scrubbing Brushes. Drop in and ask for almost anything you want and you will find they keep it and at low prices.

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## "APRIL."

She walked across the fields, ice-bound.  
Like some dry, sunny kind of spring.  
And stopping, she found a violet—  
A violet—  
Which shuddered the chilly light of day  
Until sweet "April" came that way.

They knew each other, girl and flower:  
There was some subtle bond between;  
She had walked, that very hour,  
The fields, and had no violet seen;  
For did the windy landscape lay  
All blossomed and black and gray.

From wintry days blue violets shrink:  
From winter lives blue eyes will turn;  
And yet if she, a something think,  
Could smile on me with sweet concern,  
One life like this wintry day  
Would spring-time be for you and me.

—T. H. Robertson, in Harper's Magazine.

## MY WEDDING TOUR.

I was only seventeen when Charlie married me, and I wrote myself for the first time Mrs. Charles Vail, Jr., and saw the initials of the same blazoned on my new Saratoga trunk, when we started on our wedding journey. My wedding journey! I can speak of it now, but the time was when I harrowed up my inmost soul. To this day, Charlie becomes wroth when it is mentioned, and says it is my "confounded imagination," but he knows, and I know well, that that is only one of those convenient little loopholes through which big masculinity can crawl on emergency; and the facts remaining unchanged and indisputable, I shall defy Charlie and state them to the world.

Imagine then, reader or listener, whoever you may be, that the last sliver of rain has swept itself out of Trinity Chapel, and the last note of the inevitable "Wedding March" shuddered itself out of the big groaning organ, and that Charlie and I are married. Also, that the kissing and crying over is achieved, and the voices of my husband's sisters and my maiden aunts, hailing down blessings on our heads, are happily lost in the distance—that the only sound we hear is the rattle and roar of an express train thundering eastward, and I am looking out into the golden noonday watching the fields and roads and villages and woodlands race past us, and sweep back into a room like running water. There, I sat, with my blissful young fools—but it isn't of our bliss or our foolishness either, that I am going to tell you—only of the single adventure of our wedding tour.

Charlie hadn't told me where we were to go, and I rather liked being left in ignorance, knowing no more than that we were being swept away to some little Paradise of our own—it might be an island of the Hesperides, or Crusoe's kingdom or Eden itself. We stopped at a good many stations by the way that I saw everything through a glass, rosily, as I sat there demure and mute, by Charlie's side. The shadows were growing short, and it was just noon when we stopped at some "village" or other, whose long, low, straggling buildings, crowding close upon the track, and the broad, dusty village street, branching off at right angles, are photographed upon my memory. Not for anything intrinsically remarkable; there were only a good many teams and farm wagons, and open carriages, and light carriages, standing about, with the lazy horses rubbing against old worm-eaten posts, under the row of drooping green trees, and plenty of people on the platform, crowding together for greeting, and good-byes; it was a commonplace every-day picture enough, and not even a pretty one, except in fragments. There was a general exodus from the car, and a rush dinner-ward, as we supposed, toward the swinging sign of some "House" or other down the lazy little country street; and Charlie, looking at his watch, said it was twelve o'clock—and didn't I want some lunch?

Of course I didn't, but of course he said I must have it, and immediately started up. He wouldn't be five minutes, he said, and I must move till he came back. I was to guard our two seats and let no one come nigh them, and above all, I was to sit still and not be led astray by any possible warning to change cars. "We're going through," Charlie remarked, "so just keep the seats, and don't pay any attention." I nodded obedience, and Mr. Vail marched out of the car, leaving me to peer after him in the crowd and catch the last glimpse of his straw hat vanishing down the street.

I watched the crowd, when Charlie was out of sight, and more and more I dived over the faces and built up all sorts of dreamy speculations upon them, as one does in a crowd when they have nothing better to think of. Presently the door banged open, and the voice of some unseen functionary shouted, "Change cars for Boston!"

Every body began to scramble their bags, and bundles and canes together, and there was a rush among the few who remained my fellow passengers. I watched them go without emotion, and merely settled myself more comfortably for the solitary journey through which Charlie had indicated wondering a little where its terminus might be, but in no wise disturbed thereat. I stared out at the people for five minutes longer—at least so said the fat-faced clock in the "ladies'" room opposite my window, though I made it fifty at least by mental calculation, and then the door swung open again. This time a head projected itself into the car, roared "All out!"—evidently at me—and vanished again. "I won't get out," I replied, defying the empty air. "Charlie told me to sit still, and I'm going to. Oh, Charlie, why in the world don't you come back?"

But no Charlie came to answer me, and I began to stare out in the crowd with rather more anxious eyes, and to grow a little hot and uneasy, and to think, with certain unpleasant thrills running down my back, what would become of me if the train should start and Charlie shouldn't come back at all! At this awful point in my meditations, the locomotive gave vent to an unearthly screech, which I took for a premonitory symptom of departure, and was so terrified that I started up from my seat just as the little door swung back for the third time to admit of a last warning, like that of Friar Bacon's wren head. This time the face reappeared on a big shaggy suit of clothes some six feet high, and was a grim, not to say fierce, visage.

"Change cars, miss," said the person, grimly. "I told you so twice before!"

"I'm to sit still," I replied, meekly. "I'm going through." I thought this was the right thing to say, because

Charlie had said it; but it didn't have the right effect.

"Change cars, then—there's the Boston train over there. This car runs back to New York."

I simply stared at the person in a dogged way that he seemed to take very ill.

"Come!" he exclaimed, waxing impatient. "You can't sit here all day, you know. Where do you want to go?"

"I—I—don't know," I stammered. "I was told to sit still, and I—I must wait till the person comes back."

The person stared back at me now with interest. "Where's your ticket?" said he, extending a dirty hand.

"I haven't got it," I answered, in a meek and conciliating tone. "My—Charlie—at least the gentleman who is with me has got them both."

"The gentleman! Pretty fellow he must be! Told you to sit still, did he?" I made no reply to this unwarrantable lack of respect in referring to my absent lord, but drew myself up and looked severely out of the window.

"Well, you can't go back to New York," observed my tormentor, summarily. "The best thing for you to do is to get out and look for your gentleman, Miss."

Saying which he jerked my bag down the rack, turned the opposite seat, which Charlie had inverted, back into its place, and, by a series of most season, caused me to pick up my shawls, parasols, etc., and follow him in abject submission to the door.

"Now where did the gentleman go?" he demanded, as he handed me out on the platform.

"He went to get me some lunch," I replied, almost ready at this moment to disavow my pride and cry, "And told you to sit still, did he?"

Well, you stand right here and keep a look out for him. There's the Boston train over there, goes in fifteen minutes, and he can't get into it without your seeing him, if he isn't inside of it already; and my advice to you is, stick fast to him if you find him, for he must need looking after!"

With which remarkable words he set down my bag, and winked at a bystander.

"What's the row?" inquired the person thus invited to participate in the enjoyment of my woes. Then they whispered—about me, I suppose—and everybody turned and stared at me.

Poor little bride! There I stood, holding fast my parasol, with a shawl on one arm, my own smaller satchel on the other, and Charlie's bigger one at my feet, feeling like a very "lone lorn critter," indeed.

There stood three men in a knot, contemplating me, and any quantity of the same species coming and going, who all looked at me as they passed, and then turned round and stared again—and there was no Charlie visible in all the range of surrounding country. Dire thoughts began to be born within me, and to turn me cold and damp with extreme terror, the nightmare of my infancy—"being lost"—came back upon me, and crushed my seventeen years and the new dignity of Mrs. Charles Vail, Jr., with a fell swoop. What was to become of me? Supposing there had been an accident, and Charlie knocked down and awfully mangled, or that he had just vanished away, as one occasionally hears of respectable gentlemen having done, and never would appear again, or be heard of at all; supposing I was just to stand there waiting, the trains shrieking on in the distance, and night coming on, and all these strange men staring and whispering? Pretty soon I should begin to cry, for I couldn't stand it much longer; and here I began to feel for my pocket handkerchief, and that reminded me of my pocket-book as a slight resource. I dived to the utmost corner of my pocket before I remembered that I had confided it to Charlie, with wifely duty, at the outset of our wedding trip.

At this alarming discovery, a cold moisture broke out upon my entire frame. A night passed under the lee of the depot, crouched among my little possessions, now loomed before me—unless I could deposit the same possessions, or pawn my diamond ring and my gold bracelets for a night's lodging and a ticket back to New York! I suppose the horror depicted on my countenance was a sufficient challenge for inquiry. I don't know what an extreme it must have reached, but somebody appeared to find it moving, for a benevolent voice presently saluted my ears.

"Are you waiting here for anybody, Miss?" I turned around with a gasp of alarm, which subsided, however, when I met an elderly face, spectacled and benign in the extreme.

"Excuse me, Miss," said the old gentleman, in a sympathizing tone, "are you waiting for anyone?"

"I—I—yes, sir—I'm waiting for—"

I came to a dead stop. For Charlie should I say? "My husband?" was a step which was beyond utterance just now. I only turned very red, choked and twisted the handle of my bag in silence.

"Is there anything I can do for you?" "I—don't know—where to go!" I burst out. "They told me to change cars, and I didn't expect to, and I don't know what to do."

My new friend looked bewildered, and then came a step nearer, as he inquired, in a solemnly-lowered voice—"Are you alone?"

"No, no," I said very quickly, under my breath.

"Who is with you?" said he, with a kind of confidential compassion that a little confused me. I did not understand it.

"My—a—a—gentleman," I faltered out. "He went out to get me something, and he told me to sit still and not move; and a man came and made me change cars—and I don't know which car we were to take—and I—I—don't see him anywhere."

Here I choked, bit my lips, and winked my two eyes hard, to wink the tears down.

"A gentleman!" repeated my friend, solemnly. By this time two more men had drawn near to listen. "Your father?"

"No."

"Your brother, then?" very mysteriously.

"No."

I began to get very red and uncomfortable, and to wish they wouldn't stare so.

"Where are you going, my dear?" inquired the first Samaritan, after a solemn pause of some minutes.

"I don't know," I answered, faintly. "He didn't tell me; he just said, when he went to get me some lunch, that I wasn't to move if the man said to change cars, for we were going through; and I told the man so, but he made me change."

"That train is a-going back to New York," said one of the last arrivals, grinning. "Going through to Boston, was you?"

"I don't know where I was going," I answered, very shortly.

"Let me see your ticket," said the old gentleman, feelingly.

He had a compassionate way of look-

ing at me over his spectacles; and he looked queerer still when I answered, faintly:

"He's got it—and my money—and—ah, why don't he come?"

Here I lost all loose all ceremony, and burst into tears.

"Oh, don't cry now," said the old gentleman, soothingly. "Don't now! I'll be all right—you'll be taken care of. Where did he go?—which way?"

"I don't know," I sobbed from behind my handkerchief.

"Went to get some lunch, did he say? Well, now, can't you tell me what sort of a looking person he was, and perhaps we can find him? Was he old or young?"

"Young," I murmured, still behind a barrier of cambric. "W-w-with a yellow mustache, and g-grey clothes, and a straw hat."

"Pretty bad business!" one of the men muttered aside to another. "Sharp fellow!" dryly responded a second.

And then there were some antipathies of "What's the matter?" "It's a shame!" "Left her did he?" from a small crowd that had by this time started up around me.

"Well, now, just come in here and sit down," said my old gentleman, paternally gathering up my bag, "and compose yourself, my dear, and we'll see what can be done. Don't cry! I'll only hurry you, and won't do any good, you know. There, that's right!" For I wiped my eyes with the remnant of a sob, pulled my veil down, and was turning to follow him, when, behold!

As I swept the landscape over with one last look of desperation, there appeared Charlie—gray clothes, and straw hat and yellow mustache—coming in the distance, with a brown paper parcel under each arm.

"There he is!" I shrieked, dropping bag and parasol in my ecstasy, and rushing down the platform with extended arms. "There he is! Oh, call him, somebody—tell him I'm here! Make him look this way!"

"Where? Which? Where is he?" cried half a dozen men, quite excitedly.

"Him in the straw hat, with the bundles! Holloa, sir! Holloa! Stop him!" and three small boys and one man started in pursuit.

Poor Charlie! There he came, hurrying along in our direction, rather swiftly, it is true, but quite at his ease, and with a smiling face, when my four champions gave chase, and just as Charlie's eyes sweeping the surrounding scene, appeared to light upon them—just then did the locomotive behind which we had been sitting fifteen minutes before, and which had been backing and snorting, advancing and backing again, after the manner of trains, choose its time to set up a shriek and a violent ringing of the bell, and to go puffing on its way back to New York.

And Charlie first started wildly, and then turned around and chased the locomotive, and the three small boys and the man chased him, sending the air with shouts of "Stop him!"

But Charlie couldn't keep up with the train very long and the impotency of his efforts seemed to break upon him suddenly, after he had run himself very hot and damp, and shed all the hot fumes from his brown paper parcel for twenty yards along the track. He turned and faced his pursuers like a man at bay, and, figuratively speaking, they fell upon him.

"Stop there!" where are you going?" "Come back after your young lady, you scamp!" "Ain't you ashamed of yourself?" shouted the small boy in ecstasy. "Wanted to run away, did you? Didn't do it that time, old fellow!"

"What the deuce do you want?" said Charlie, fiercely. "Where's Sarah? Where's my wife?"

"There she is!" roared a dozen voices, with appropriate action of as many unwashed hands. "Ain't got rid of her so easy yet!"

I will draw a decorous veil over the embrace that followed, and the profanities with which Charlie punctuated it, and the compliments exchanged by the populace, who evinced the wildest joy at what was supposed to be the discomfiture of villainy. I will merely observe that the whistle of the Boston train cut short our little scene, and that I was hailed up on the last car amid the cheers of the bystanders, greatly multiplied since Charlie's appearance on the scene, and speeded on my way by a parting roar from one benevolent young man to "Keep tight eye on my young man, for we want to be troyed as far as you could see him!"

Also that Charlie shed bank notes as well as buns in the excitement of the chase, and that my fine parasol, with an agate handle, the wedding gift of my beloved Arabella, is probably marching around Blankville at this very hour, poised in the Lisle-thread hand of some village belle.

## Sheep That Travel.

Traveling sheep are another of the institutions of the colony in Southern Australia. In a pastoral country like this there must of necessity always be numbers of "stock" belonging hands; thus, sheep and cattle may be met almost every day passing from one station to another. By law, sheep are compelled to travel six miles per day; cattle, nine miles; and horses twenty. Sheep are often met with traveling for "feed," that is, the owners thereof, having overstocked their runs, find the grass failing; so they send a large mob of sheep off to some imaginary buyer, some hundreds of miles off, choosing of course the route by which they will pick up a month's rest. After sauntering along for a month or two, perhaps the rain has come; and there being now plenty of grass, the sheep are brought home by a roundabout way. Sheep of that style are known as "loafers," because the drovers try to go as short a distance as possible each day. All kinds of stock are branded for identification.—*Chambers' Journal.*

—Light Brown Bread.—Mix together three cups of rye meal, not rye flour, two of Indian meal, one of molasses, one teaspoonful of salt, and four cups of milk; sour milk may be used, with the addition of two level teaspoonfuls of soda dissolved in it, and it makes better bread than sweet milk. Beat these ingredients to a smooth batter, pour it into a buttered covered mold or tin pail, set it in a pot containing enough boiling water to reach half way up the sides of the mold, and steam it for at least two hours; then uncover the mold, and bake it for half or three-quarters of an hour in a moderate oven; the bread is done when the top and sides are light brown.

—Spice Cake.—One cup of sugar, one cup of molasses, two-thirds of a cup of butter, one cup of buttermilk, two and a half cups of flour, one cup of chopped raisins, three eggs, one teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful ground cinnamon, one-half teaspoonful of cloves, one-half teaspoonful ground nutmeg.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

T. A. CHAPMAN  
& CO.

## SPECIAL SALE!

Sacques,  
Walking Jackets,  
Dolmans, Etc.,

Very Low Prices!  
TO REDUCE THE STOCK.

Sacques, from \$3.50 Upward  
Walking Jackets, \$4.00

DOLMANS  
In Cashmere, Silks and Drap de  
Ete, All Prices.

We are also selling Suits in  
Lawn, Gingham, Linen, Etc., at  
popular prices. Our customers  
will find this an unusual oppor-  
tunity for purchasing Fashiona-  
ble and Seasonable Garments,  
as the prices are very much re-  
duced, to insure a speedy sale.

T. A. Chapman & Co.  
ap28dly Milwaukee, Wis.

YOU'RE ANOTHER.  
WHAT?

One of those who wants to know  
where to get the most and the  
best goods for his money. It  
don't make any difference wheth-  
er the sun shines or not, we  
keep getting in goods and sell-  
ing them every day—except  
Sunday. We can, and do, and  
will sell goods for less money  
than any corner store in town.

We've got a light store but not  
a light stock. Our Boys' and  
Youths' Clothing cannot be  
equalled in this city. And talk  
about custom work! Why we  
have got to import more work-  
men! Only first-class hands  
need apply, for we won't have  
any but the very best work

Remember the old stand three  
doors west of the Postoffice.  
Open Early and Late.

E. T. FOOTE.

R. C. YEOMANS  
Franklin street, Corn Exchange Square, Janes-  
ville, Wis.

DEALER IN  
Wind-Mill, Garden and Set Length Force  
Pumps, Pipe, Fittings, Drive Points, Deep  
and Shallow Well Cylinders.

Gas and Steam Fitting Goods!  
Globe and other Valves, Engine Trimmings,  
Rubber Hose, Sheet Rubber, Lead Pipe, Pack  
ing, &c.

Steam, Gas and Water Pipe Fit-  
ting a Specialty.  
Deep and Shallow Well Repairing. Estimates  
given and Contracts Taken on Work at a Dis-  
count. All Work Promptly Attended to.  
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Deep and Shallow Well Repairing. Estimates  
given and Contracts Taken on Work at a Dis-  
count. All Work Promptly Attended to.  
152ndly

## WE HAVE A

## Savings Bank for Young Men!

## WHO LIKE TO DRESS WELL.

ANY ORDINARY SHAPED BOY OR MAN, NO LARGER THAN 38 AROUND  
THE CHEST, CAN BUY JUST AS STYLISH AND PERFECT FITTING  
READY MADE CLOTHES AT OUR STORE AS ANY TAILORS IN JANES-  
VILLE CAN PRODUCE, AND SAVE FROM \$5 TO \$15 ON A SUIT.

Come In, Try On a Suit and See if You  
Can Discover a Fault.

"NO LIKEE, NO TAKEE."—It is the best clothing made, can be  
found at no other store in the city, and it is a pleasure for us to  
show such goods. We have one particular BARGAIN IN A \$15.00  
SUIT, that we want you all to see, at

SMITH & SON'S,  
ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE.

## SCHOOL BOOKS!

## SUPPLIES!

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NEXT TO POST OFFICE.

## PETROLEUM JELLY

Used and approved by the leading PHYSI-  
CIANS OF EUROPE AND AMERICA.

The most Valuable  
Family Remedy  
known.

For the  
Treatment of  
WOUNDS, BURNS,  
SKIN DISEASES, RHEUMATISM,  
CATARRH, HEMORRHOIDS, Etc. Also for  
Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Grippe, Diphtheria, etc.  
25 and 50 cent sizes of all our goods.

GRAND MEDAL AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXPOSITION.  
SILVER MEDAL AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

COLGATE & CO., N.Y.

## HEIMSTREET

SOLD IN MAY OVER 100 GALLONS OF  
WAGGONER'S MIXED PAINTS. IF YOU  
WANT TO DO A LITTLE PAINTING, THEY  
ARE JUST THE THING, AS YOU CAN GET  
ANY COLOR YOU WANT, AND IN ANY  
QUANTITY. CALL AT HEIMSTREET'S  
DRUG STORE AND SEE SAMPLES.

## WEBB &amp; HALL,

Have in Stock a Good Assortment of  
Spectacles and Eye-Glasses,

In Gold, Silver, Nickel, Celluloid, Lawn and Rubber  
Bows.

Are confident that we can fit you every time. Would  
be pleased to try.

## F. S. LAWRENCE &amp; Co.

Successors to Moseley Bros.,  
No. 10 West Milwaukee St., Janesville, Wis.

Having purchased the Stock, Fixtures and good will of Mose-  
ley & Bro., we most cordially invite our friends and the public  
generally to call and see us at the old stand, and examine our  
stock of Books, Stationery, Wall Papers, Curtains, Curtain fix-  
tures, Mouldings, Musical Instruments, Sheet Music and fancy  
goods generally, and we will endeavor to please them, in every  
particular.—Janesville, Wis., April 28th, 1881.

F. S. LAWRENCE,  
HERBERT J. LAWRENCE.

## ALONE!

I have no time to bandy epithets with small or belligerent con-  
cerns, because I am now alone in business, and all my time is re-  
quired to wait upon customers and superintend my present Mam-  
moth Stock of

Ready-Made Clothing, Cloths,  
HATS, CAPS, Etc., Etc.,

AT MYERS HOUSE CORNER,

Here is where you find good goods at the lowest prices, as I will  
demonstrate to those who may favor me with their custom. I  
employ none but competent assistants, both Cutter and Clerks.  
MR. KNEFF is too well known as a first class cutter to require  
special laudation or insignificant puffing. The many old time  
customers of the well established STAR CLOTHING  
HOUSE are therefore cordially invited to continue their pat-  
ronage; and to all persons, of whatever race, creed or color, we  
jointly offer our best services, wherever they shall call upon us,  
assuring them that that Fair and Square Dealing is our motto.

F. SONNEBORN.

Jewett's Refrigerators!  
Ice Cream Freezers!  
BABY CARRIAGES!  
Folding Tables!  
New Dinner Sets  
Many New Novelties!

WHEELLOCK'S  
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DR. JOY'S  
ELECTRIC  
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ELECTRIC  
DEVICES.



JANESVILLE BUSINESS DIRECTORY!

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H. W. BATHORN.  
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General Blacksmithing. Horse Shoeing a Specialty. Repairing of all kinds on short notice. Warranted. Prices as low as the lowest. Shop on River street, in rear of First National Bank.  
CARRIAGE PAINTING.  
J. B. LAUGHAN.  
Would respectfullly call attention to his extensive Painting Rooms on Bluff street, in the rear of Hodge & Bachholz' shop, where he is prepared to do first class Carriage and Artistic Painting of a superior workmanship. Give him a call.  
HARNES, BLANKETS, Etc.  
JAMES A. FATHERS.  
(SUCCESSOR TO CHAS. H. PAYNE).  
Cor. Court and Main Sts., - Janesville, Wis.  
Manufacturer and dealer in Light and Heavy Harness, Saddles, Collars, Bridles, Whips, Brushes, Combs, etc., etc. Also a good assortment of Trunks, Valises and Ladies' Satchels. The best kind of Harness Oils always on hand. A large stock of Distinct, Nets, etc.

GAS AND STEAM FITTING.  
GEO. T. PRICHARD & CO.  
NO. 4 NORTH MAIN ST., - JANESVILLE  
(Next door to Gazette Office).  
Gas, Steam and Water Pipe Fitting. Dealers in Pumps and Cylinders, Gas Fixtures, Pipe, Rubber Hose, and all kinds of Fittings for the Steam and Water Works. All work in the above line done on reasonable terms.

MYERS HOUSE LIVERY.  
C. W. JACKMAN, Proprietor.  
EAST MILWAUKEE ST., - JANESVILLE  
Myers' New Barn.  
Hearse and Carriages for Funerals a Specialty.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.  
HOLM & KENT.  
House, Sign and Ornamental Painters.  
Frescoing, Graining, and Paper Hanging, specialties. References by permission to Messrs. Wm. Cannon, David Jeffries, R. F. Crockett, Frank Cook, Dr. Geo. H. McCauley, and E. V. Whiton & Co. Shop over Chas. Dutton's grocery, West Milwaukee Street. Leave orders with E. V. Whiton & Co.

H. H. BLANCHARD'S  
Law, Collection, Real Estate and Loan Office.  
Regular Office Hours 9 A. M. to 12 M.; 2:30 P. M. to 5 P. M.  
Wanted for collection all notes, bills, accounts and judgments considered good, bad or indifferent, and for foreclosure all mortgages for the past due at his office, on Main Street, over M. C. Smith & Son's Clothing Store, Janesville, Wis. All business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

INSURANCE.  
JOHN G. SANE  
Represents Sixteen of the Most Substantial Fire Insurance Companies of Europe and the United States.  
Also Agent for the Germania Life and the Mutual Protection Association of Wisconsin, the most reliable Insurance Association in the West. Has farms in Rock County and elsewhere to exchange for city property, and money to loan.

HAIR GOODS.  
MRS. WM. SADDLER.  
EAST MILWAUKEE ST., - JANESVILLE  
(Opera House Block).  
Manufacturer and Dealer in Ladies' Hair Nets and all kinds of Hair Goods.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.  
TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.  
My property is called the "Hercules" of medicine, for it cures Nature's anguished stomach, and allows the recuperative powers of the system to do the work of the doctor. No medicine cures the cure. Nature alone cures. This Aperient opens the proper avenues, the functions are permitted to resume their work, and the patient gets well.  
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.  
YOUNG MEN.  
Learn Telegraphy. Earn \$40 a week to \$100 a month. Graduates guaranteed positions. Address: Valentine Bros., Janesville, Wis.  
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Send for our Select List of Local Newspapers. Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 10 Spruce St., N. Y.

Ladies  
Do you want a pure, blooming complexion? If so, a few applications of Hagan's MAGNOLIA BALM will gratify you to your heart's content. It does away with Saltness, Redness, Pimples, Blisters, and all diseases and imperfections of the skin. It overcomes the flushed appearance of heat, fatigue and excitement. It makes a lady of THIRTY appear but TWENTY; and so natural, gradual, and perfect are its effects, that it is impossible to detect its application.

HOSTETTER'S  
CELEBRATED  
STOMACH BITTERS  
Why Suffer Needlessly  
With the convulsing, spasmodic tortures of fever and ague and bilious remittent, when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, acknowledged to be a rational curative of malarial fevers, will eradicate the cause of so much suffering. No less effective is this potent medicine in cases of constipation, dyspepsia, liver complaint, indigestion, and in general debility and nervous weakness. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

THE GAZETTE.

Post-Office-Summer Time Table.  
The mails arrive at the Janesville Post Office as follows:  
Chicago and Milwaukee..... 1:30 P. M.  
Madison and Milwaukee..... 1:30 P. M.  
Chicago Through, Night..... 1:30 P. M.  
Madison and Milwaukee..... 1:30 P. M.  
Chicago Through, Night..... 1:30 P. M.  
Madison and Milwaukee..... 1:30 P. M.  
Chicago Through, Night..... 1:30 P. M.  
Madison and Milwaukee..... 1:30 P. M.  
Chicago Through, Night..... 1:30 P. M.  
Madison and Milwaukee..... 1:30 P. M.

Mail close at the Janesville Post Office as follows:  
Madison and Milwaukee..... 5:00 P. M.  
Chicago Through, Night..... 5:00 P. M.  
Madison and Milwaukee..... 5:00 P. M.  
Chicago Through, Night..... 5:00 P. M.  
Madison and Milwaukee..... 5:00 P. M.  
Chicago Through, Night..... 5:00 P. M.  
Madison and Milwaukee..... 5:00 P. M.  
Chicago Through, Night..... 5:00 P. M.  
Madison and Milwaukee..... 5:00 P. M.  
Chicago Through, Night..... 5:00 P. M.

Post-Office Hours.  
Daily from 8:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M. On Sundays from 12:30 P. M. to 5:00 P. M. Money order and Registered Letter Department open from 8:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M. on all days except Sunday. On Sunday the distribution of the mails, stamps, money orders and registered letters is suspended. On Monday morning only, a through pouch is made up and forwarded to Chicago on the 7 o'clock train.  
By reading this table carefully, the public can post themselves thoroughly upon the arrival and departure of all the mails, and thus avoid much inconvenience to themselves.  
H. A. FATHERSON, P. M.

A New Kind of Expert Evidence.

Is there a science that can make the conviction of a criminal guilty of forgery and the acquittal of those wrongfully suspected always a certainty? There certainly is. Its name is psychometry; its methods the discovery of the hidden edge of his own guilt or innocence in the prisoner's mind when he takes up a pen to write "I am innocent" on paper. Last week I would have doubted the sanity of a man who knowing me would have expected me to believe such a proposition. Now, when I hear the laugh of the skeptic, I know that before its echoes can die, if he will listen, he will change the venue of his laugh. It will certainly be with me and against the skeptic.  
Psychometry is a science from which no mortal man can conceal his real thoughts, if he will dare to write what he pretends as his convictions upon paper. The moment he thus commits himself the psychometric expert can tell with an infallible certainty whether that he has said is true or false. Suppose a criminal charged with forgery is on trial, and he and each one of the jurors who are trying him should write on separate pieces of paper "I am" or "I am not" guilty of this forgery, and that six of the jurors should confess they were guilty when they were not, and that the other six, with the prisoner, should say they were not guilty. Now, suppose you call in an expert to whom all these parties are utter strangers, and you fold these thirteen pieces of paper up and submit them to him, and that he in the presence of the court promptly and peremptorily declares that seven of these men have lied, before he opens one of those papers, and that he points out which seven, without opening one of them, and that they are then opened in the presence of the court and found to be the six jurors that said they were guilty and the criminal who said he was not guilty. Would not such a revelation overwhelm you with the conviction that psychometry is a science and the criminal guilty?

The evidence of all other experts is at best, after all, a matter of opinion, about which no two always agree. Psychometric experts express no opinions, but deal in facts, and facts about which they always agree. If, then, they can furnish positive evidence that can defy doubt and disproof, must it not be a higher order of evidence than conflicting opinions susceptible of a conviction of perjury? What then is to be the first step taken to inaugurate the progress the development of science in the premises demands? It is the recognition by the courts of psychometry as a science. The existence of this science and its dependence of all other sciences for sources of social influence rest on too immutable a basis to either dread enemies or fawn on power. It asks only for a test of its integrity, and its friends are aware that it will have to encounter the open and bitter enmity of every hypocrite in the world.—Andrew H. Dawson, in Albany Law Journal.  
PRINCE BISMARCK likes to get his parliamentary guests in a circle about him, wrapped in clouds of smoke from pipe and cigar, thence to deliver epigrammatic sayings. "I want no colonies," he is quoted as saying. "For us in Germany this colonial business would be just like the silks and satins in the noble families of Poland, at the Prince's latest soiree one of the four laboring men he has appointed as members of the new Commercial Council approached and congratulated himself upon being allowed to discuss questions of state with such a man. Whereupon the Prince clinched his glass with the laboring man, and everybody was delighted.  
—A gentleman writes to the London Standard that cats can be trained to retrieve game as dogs do. When he takes his gun in his hand his three cats are in ecstasies in anticipation of sport.  
HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE.  
THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all kinds of Skin Eruptions, Freckles and Pimples. The salve is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every case or money refunded. Be sure you get HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE, as all others are but imitations and counterfeits. Price 25 cents.  
DR. GREEN'S OXYGENATED BITTERS is the oldest and best remedy, for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Malaria, Indigestion, all disorders of the stomach, and all diseases indicating an impure condition of the Blood, Kidneys, Liver, Skin, etc.  
DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF cures Catarrh of the Nose and all affections of the mucous membrane.  
DR. MOTT'S LIVER PILLS are the best Cathartic Regulators.

A Sweet-Potato Hot-Bed.

It is of the first importance in sweet-potato culture to secure good strong plants for raising the plants in hot-beds for a month or five weeks is required to produce good plants from the time the tubers are "set" in the hot-bed. Although many make a specialty of raising the plants for sale to others, it is often convenient for those having the facilities at hand to raise their own, even if but a few thousand are required. When a less quantity is required, it will be more convenient to buy. When plants are raised on the place they are always fresh and on hand whenever needed, and are also more likely to live and do well when pulled and planted immediately. It is a good plan to set the plants out in the open ground toward evening. Thus plants are needed often and in small quantities. It would not be convenient to do this if they had to be brought from a distance.  
The bed most commonly used is heated with stable manure. It is constructed by making an excavation in the ground from four to ten feet in width, of a suitable length, and of a depth varying according to the quality of manure used. Growers who use pure horse manure use but a foot or less in depth, but if the manure is much mixed with litter, forest leaves, etc., a depth of sixteen inches will not be too much.  
Besides the space occupied by the manure an allowance of about eight inches in the depth of the pit for the soil, potatoes, etc., will be needed. Before placing the manure in the pit the sides and ends should be well lined with boards or small poles laid in close together behind good stout stakes, and a layer of old cornstalks or other coarse litter laid on the bottom of the pit. The manure should be in a good brisk state of fermentation when placed in the bed, but care should be taken not to set the potatoes while it is too hot. If there appears to be too violent a heat, it may be necessary to tramp the manure and apply water while putting it in the bed. Manure containing much litter, leaves, etc., is much slower in fermenting than pure manure, and hence does not require so close watching.  
After the manure is properly laid in the bed, the next thing is to put in the soil. For regulating the depth over the manure, flat or round sticks as wide as the depth of soil required are used. These sticks are laid on the manure across the bed, and about twenty inches apart. The soil is shoveled in between these sticks and leveled off even with them with the back of a wheel rake. After the potatoes are set the soil is repeated. Three inches of soil are placed over the manure and about two and a half inches over the potatoes. As the potatoes come through the ground, or after the first crop of "sprouts" is taken off, a little more soil may be sprinkled over the bed, the object being to secure long-stemmed plants. Plants with short stems are comparatively worthless. The soil used should be a light loamy sand. In planting the potatoes, place them side by side all one way, so that in pulling the sprouts the fingers may be shoved into the soil, and the potato remain undisturbed while the sprouts are being pulled. Small-sized potatoes are generally used for seed, but in any case they should be shapely—short and chunky. Avoid seed which have veins showing on the outside, as these veins contain stringy fibers. Large seed produce thicker-stemmed sprouts, but if very large they are usually split lengthwise and laid with the flat side down. Do not set the tubers too close together, as the plants then crowd each other, and the stems grow too thin. About half an inch apart is the right distance.  
After the potatoes are set and covered all that is required is to cover the entire surface of the bed with salt hay or other convenient material to the depth of six or eight inches, and provide a temporary board roof to carry off the rains. When the sprouts begin to come through the ground the hay and boards are taken off to allow the bed to receive the heat of the sun, but it must be protected from cold, heavy rains until the plants get a good start. Care must be taken to keep the straw from sealing the young plants when first uncovered. The bed will need frequent waterings after the hay is taken off. It is not customary to water the soil before the plants come through, but a Southern planter of large experience once said that he found that a portion of a bed which accidentally became very wet sprouted sooner and with a greater degree of vigor. In pulling the sprouts pull only the largest and strongest, leaving the smaller ones to grow. Glass should never be used as a covering for sweet potato beds, as it makes the plants too soft and tender. Hot-beds of whatever kind should be protected from north and west winds by a tight board fence three or four feet high.—C. A. Maclean, in Examiner and Chronicle.

Children Drugged by Nurses.  
Recently a correspondent of the Sun called attention to a practice in which some coachmen have been detected in saving themselves trouble by dosing spirited horses with narcotics. A reputable physician, with whom a report had been forwarded, expressed his indignation. "When a child is cross, peevish, fretful, restless and troublesome, it is not an unusual thing for a physician to be called, who prescribes a 'quieting powder.' The nurse is sent to the drug store with the prescription, is told how to administer it, and in a short time, instead of having a very wearisome and irritating duty to perform, the nurse finds out that all she has to do is to sit by and watch a drowsy child. The less son is not forgotten by the nurse. She is known at the drug store; she knows the number of the prescription, she knows that she can buy it for a few cents, and she therefore possesses herself of the sleeping powder, to be used whenever she wants to have an easy job.  
"Wealthy parents think they can shift their duties and responsibilities by hiring servants to perform them. It looks so easy, and seems such a perfect method of avoiding the annoyance, the sleepless nights, the wear and tear of the system which is almost inseparable from faithful attendance upon the healthiest child.  
"But there are very many nurses now who know how to make pargoric, laudanum, hydrate of chloral, or morphine do the work of patient watching and assiduous care. The result is that children grow up stunted under the influence of drugs, with their mental faculties impaired, and with a taste for stimulants that often leads them to drunkards' graves. No children are so fortunate as those of the moderately well-off persons who have means sufficient to aid them in the drudgery of household cares, but who give to their children that personal care, that thoughtful supervision, and that con-

scientious devotion to duty that can never be bought with money, but are fondly forthcoming from affection. There are also many mothers who do not scruple to lighten their cares by substituting drugs for duty. The drug stores do a lively trade in various nostrums with fancy names which are simply well-known narcotics in a disguised form. Opium is the commonest ingredient. The amount of this stuff that is sold is absolutely frightful. It is bought and administered by parents and nurses utterly ignorant of its deleterious effects. It produces disorders of the digestive organs, constipation, and a long train of successive ills.  
"What is the remedy? Intelligent parents must not either use these pernicious drugs nor permit them to be used by their children. Strict watch must be kept for symptoms that will betray the surreptitious use of the drugs. Thus only can a growing abuse be stopped which threatens to inflict serious damage on the rising generation. If a child which is generally noisy, boisterous, and lively suddenly becomes drowsy, dull, and stupid, it is at least a fair subject for inquiry whether the cause may not be found in the neighboring drug store.  
"The fact is that there ought to be some way of preventing the use of these prescriptions. At present, when a prescription has been once filled at a drug store, there is no trouble in getting it renewed without the orders of a physician. There is also a very loose method of selling narcotics in most of our drug stores, which is a crying evil. Physicians are made responsible for much evil that occurs from the amateur practice of medicine. Parents are too often in the habit of using old prescriptions when the symptoms of a disease resemble that for which the prescription was originally given. This is playing with fire with a vengeance."  
N. Y. Sun.

Roses.  
To raise roses in perfection, it is needful to feed them well and place them in the full sunlight, and not where they will be shaded by trees or shrubs. After they have bloomed, prune them closely, and also when they commence to leaf in the early spring. The beds in which they are planted must be made very rich with well-decomposed compost, dug to the depth of at least two feet. In making a rose bed, it is a good plan to take off the soil for two or three feet in depth and fill the cavity with good ordure well rotted. Then add six inches or a foot of very rich soil with a mixture of manure. After the plants are set, mulch them with long litter from the stable. This will keep the roots moist and cool during the heated term, and make a healthy growth of branches and flowers.  
After the June flowering has passed, all monthly roses should be severely pruned and the new growth cut back two or more inches; also the old branches should be cut away. The handsomest flowers always spring from fresh growth from the roots; and to make these start vigorously the knife must be freely used. For a few weeks, your pets may seem shorn of their glory, but soon they will renew their beauty and give you plenty of flowers, while, if you permit the seed-buds to form, it will stop the blossoming in a great degree. Therefore, as each rose fades, cut it off, or better yet, cut it while in its bloom.  
From the branches which are pruned new plants can be raised. As a rule, all cuttings should be taken off just below a bud or joint; and they should be selected from young growth rather than from the old where the bark has become hardened. Try to snap the branch. If it bends without breaking it is too old to grow easily, but if it snaps off at once it is in the right condition to strike root quickly. Leave one or two buds above the bottom one, and trim off two or more of the lower leaves, as they will wilt easily and thus injure the cutting.  
Clear sand kept very moist is the best soil in which to strike cuttings, and they can be placed in a pot only an inch apart, and put up in the shade for a few days. Warmth, even temperature, and moisture are essential for root growth. It will take from three to four weeks to develop the roots, and then the plants can be placed in rich soil with a little sand to lighten it, and soon they will be good, stocky plants.—Floral Cabinet.

Fashion Chit-Chat.  
Steel appears on the straps of the low shoes.  
Steel lace will be used to trim black grenadines.  
Crepe is to be used in trimming summer bonnets.  
Dark mixed straws promise to be very fashionable.  
Flowers and feathers are both worn on hats at once.  
The new spring pokes are in Tuscan and Lophorn braids.  
Quantities of lace will be worn on the new spring costumes.  
Brocaded gauzes will be among the elegant novelties of the coming season.  
Young ladies still wear the plain round skirt and waist with sash at the side.  
Red appears shaded from the deepest Vandyke, which is a very dark shade of red, with a dull sheen.  
Large round collars of the same material as the dress are worn. Some of these collars are shirred.  
Some of the new gauzes have plush-like effects given to them by a heavy looping of silk threads.  
The straws worn will be of the open-work varieties with lace crowns, and soft crowns of puffed silk.  
Striped grenadines are shown with alternating stripes of satin and an open-work design like lace.  
Shirring not only is seen on the mantles and dresses, but bonnets of shirred silk are fashionable.  
Buckles will be very fashionable worn with sashes, and they match the buttons worn on the dresses.  
Long trained dresses are still universally cut en princess, with shirred and puffed fronts, square corsage.  
Woolen dresses are generally made with a natural color, and the trimmings being of the same material as the skirt.  
Wide linen collars edged with lace three inches deep will be the fashionable collar for morning wear with summer dresses.  
Very few overskirts are now worn; the trimmed skirt has all the effect of an overskirt and is more desirable as to economy.  
New styles of linen collars are simply straight bands fastened with a gold belt. The collars are slightly curved and are made to lap.  
Among the new colors is "condor-brown," named after the condor of South America—a bird said to fly higher than any other bird.  
Fruits will be used to trim bonnets this season as well as flowers. Small bunches of grapes are shown looking very pretty and natural.—Andrew's Bazar.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER  
ABSOLUTELY PURE.  
Made from Grape Cream Tartar.—No other preparation makes such a light, tender, and palatable pastry. Can be eaten by Dyspeptics with food. Sold only in cans, by all Grocers.  
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Brush and Comb Cases, Dressing Cases, Cologne Bottles, Colognes and Extracts for the Hair and Kerchiefs, Chamois skins, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Toilet Soaps, Prepared Bird-Seed, Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, Chamois skin Jackets.  
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For Furniture  
Of Every Description such as  
PARLOR SETS,  
DINING ROOM and  
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Wool and Hair Mattresses,  
SPRING BEDS,  
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M. HANSON & CO.  
They also offer to the Public  
Wood and Marble  
Top Chamber  
Suites.  
From their own Factory at prices which defy all competition in the entire State.  
Rear of First National Bank.  
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TUTT'S PILLS  
INDORSED BY  
PHYSICIANS, CLERGYMEN, AND  
THE AFFLICTED EVERYWHERE.  
THE GREATEST MEDICAL  
TRIUMPH OF THE AGE.  
SYMPTOMS OF A  
TROPID LIVER.  
Loss of appetite, Nausea, Bloating, Pain in Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering of the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, highly colored Urine.  
IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNDEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED.  
TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.  
They increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25 cents. 50 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.  
GRAY HAIR OF WHATEVER CHANGE TO A GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, and is not washed out by Druggists' so-called hair restorers. Sold by Druggists, or by express on receipt of P. O. Office, 35 Murray St., New York.  
TUTT'S HAIR DYE is the only preparation of its kind that will restore the hair to its natural color, and is not washed out by Druggists' so-called hair restorers. Sold by Druggists, or by express on receipt of P. O. Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

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Because they are the LIGHTEST, HANDSOMEST, AND STRONGEST known. Sold by Opticians and Jewelers. Made by SPENCER OPTICAL CO., N. Y.  
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WANTED.—An intelligent young man, in the early part of his career, to take the permanent local agency for the sale of our tea, coffee, and other goods. This agency requires no peddling and but a moderate amount of capital. For full particulars, send for Circulars to J. B. COOK, 107, Janesville, Wis.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.  
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the City Clerk, in the City of Janesville, Wis., at 10 o'clock P. M., June 1st, 1881, for building a bridge across Rock River, in said city, according to plans and specifications prepared for the same.  
Contractors will be required to file bond with the City Clerk, in the sum of two thousand dollars, conditioned that they will, if contract is awarded them, enter into contract and give a good and sufficient bond for the faithful performance of the same.  
Plans and specifications are now on file in the office of the City Clerk.  
No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by said bond.  
The City Clerk reserves the right to reject any or all bids if deemed for the best interests of the city.  
my5dawtf CHARLES E. CHURCH, City Clerk.

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Corner of Franklin and Pleasant Streets, JANESVILLE, - WISCONSIN.  
P. T. JOYCE.  
Practical Boiler Maker, is prepared to Manufacture all kinds of Steam Boilers, Water, Land and Oil Tanks, Sheet Iron Work of every description. Particular attention paid to Repairing at reasonable rates.  
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BLANKS for Justice's Return to County Board in new and convenient form.  
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FOR  
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A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely New and positively effective Remedy, and a permanent Cure of Seminal Emissions, and Debility by the only true, safe, and direct Application to the Principal Seat of the Disease, acting by a local action, and restoring the vitality of the Seminal Vesicles, Prostate Gland, and Uterus. The use of the Remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate and powerful restorative effect upon the sexual and nervous organization, and from the source of the disease, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the vitality of the Seminal Vesicles, Prostate Gland, and Uterus, and restoring the vitality of the Seminal Vesicles, Prostate Gland, and Uterus, and restoring the vitality of the Seminal Vesicles, Prostate Gland, and Uterus.

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Treats all Chronic Diseases, and enjoys a national reputation through the cure of complicated cases. Indiscretion or Exposure Produces Gonorrhea, Syphilis, and other diseases of the blood, skin, or bones, treated with success. With a view to the permanent cure of these diseases, a special course of treatment is adopted. Patients are treated by the most reliable and successful methods. A full and complete course of treatment is given. The Dispensary is located at 214 North 4th St., St. Louis, Mo.

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Has met with unparalleled success in the treatment of all  
CHRONIC DISEASES!  
Throat, Lungs, Heart  
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Head, nerves, kidneys, bladder, womb, and blood affections of the urinary organs, scrofula, rheumatism, catarrh, asthma, bronchitis, dyspepsia, etc.

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Commonwealth Distribution Company  
At MACAULEY'S THEATRE, in the City of Louisville on  
TUESDAY, MAY 31st, 1881.  
These drawings occur monthly (Sundays excepted) under the patronage of the Kentucky State Assembly of Kentucky, incorporating the Newport Printing and Newspaper Co., approved and authorized by the State of Kentucky.  
This is a special act, and has never been repeated.  
The United States Circuit Court on March 31st rendered the following decisions:  
1st.—That the Commonwealth Distribution Company is legal.  
2d.—That drawings are fair.  
The Company has now on hand a large reserve fund. Head the list of prizes for the  
MAY DRAWING.  
1 Prize.....\$20,000 100 prizes 100 each 10,000  
2 Prize.....10,000 200 " 50 each 10,000  
3 Prize.....5,000 400 " 25 each 10,000  
4 Prize.....2,500 800 " 10 each 10,000  
5 Prize.....1,250 1,600 " 5 each 10,000  
6 Prize.....625 3,200 " 2 1/2 each 10,000  
7 Prize.....312 6,400 " 1 1/4 each 10,000  
8 Prize.....156 12,800 " 3/4 each 10,000  
9 Prize.....78 25,600 " 3/8 each 10,000  
10 Prize.....39 51,200 " 3/16 each 10,000  
11 Prize.....19 102,400 " 3/32 each 10,000  
12 Prize.....9 204,800 " 3/64 each 10,000  
13 Prize.....4 409,600 " 3/128 each 10,000  
14 Prize.....2 819,200 " 3/256 each 10,000  
15 Prize.....1 1,638,400 " 3/512 each 10,000  
16 Prize.....1/2 3,276,800 " 3/1024 each 10,000  
17 Prize.....1/4 6,553,600 " 3/2048 each 10,000  
18 Prize.....1/8 13,107,200 " 3/4096 each 10,000  
19 Prize.....1/16 26,214,400 " 3/8192 each 10,000  
20 Prize.....1/32 52,428,800 " 3/16384 each 10,000  
21 Prize.....1/64 104,857,600 " 3/32768 each 10,000  
22 Prize.....1/128 209,715,200 " 3/65536 each 10,000  
23 Prize.....1/256 419,430,400 " 3/131072 each 10,000  
24 Prize.....1/512 838,860,800 " 3/262144 each 10,000  
25 Prize.....1/1024 1,677,721,600 " 3/524288 each 10,000  
26 Prize.....1/2048 3,355,443,200 " 3/1048576 each 10,000  
27 Prize.....1/4096 6,710,886,400 " 3/2097152 each 10,000  
28 Prize.....1/8192 13,421,772,800 " 3/4194304 each 10,000  
29 Prize.....1/16384 26,843,545,600 " 3/8388608 each 10,000  
30 Prize.....1/32768 53,687,091,200 " 3/16777216 each 10,000  
31 Prize.....1/65536 107,374,182,400 " 3/33554432 each 10,000  
32 Prize.....1/131072 214,748,364,800 " 3/67108864 each 10,000  
33 Prize.....1/262144 429,496,729,600 " 3/134217728 each 10,000  
34 Prize.....1/524288 858,993,459,200 " 3/268435456 each 10,000  
35 Prize.....1/1048576 1,717,986,918,400 " 3/536870912 each 10,000  
36 Prize.....1/2097152 3,435,973,836,800 " 3/1073741824 each 10,000  
37 Prize.....1/4194304 6,871,947,673,600 " 3/2147483648 each 10,000  
38 Prize.....1/8388608 13,743,895,347,200 " 3/4294967296 each 10,000  
39 Prize.....1/16777216 27,487,790,694,400 " 3/8589934592 each 10,000  
40 Prize.....1/33554432 54,975,581,388,800 " 3/17179869184 each 10,000  
41 Prize.....1/67108864 109,951,162,777,600 " 3/34359738368 each 10,000  
42 Prize.....1/134217728 219,902,325,555,200 " 3/68719476736 each 10,000  
43 Prize.....1/268435456 439,804,651,110,400 " 3/137438953472 each 10,000  
44 Prize.....1/536870912 879,609,302,220,800 " 3/274877906944 each 10,000  
45 Prize.....1/1073741824 1,759,218,604,441,600 " 3/549755813888 each 10,000  
46 Prize.....1/2147483648 3,518,437,208,883,200 " 3/1099511627776 each 10,000  
47 Prize.....1/4294967296 7,036,874,417,766,400 " 3/2199023255552 each 10,000  
48 Prize.....1/8589934592 14,073,748,835,532,800 " 3/4398046511104 each 10,000  
49 Prize.....1/17179869184 28,147,497,671,065,600 " 3/8796093022208 each 10,000  
50 Prize.....1/34359738368 56,294,995,342,131,200 " 3/17592186044416 each 10,000  
51 Prize.....1/68719476736 112,589,990,684,262,400 " 3/35184372088832 each 10,000  
52 Prize.....1/134217728 225,179,981,368,524,800 " 3/70368744177664 each 10,000  
53 Prize.....1/268435456 450,359,962,737,049,600 " 3/140737488355328 each 10,000  
54 Prize.....1/536870912 900,719,925,474,099,200 " 3/281474976710656 each 10,000  
55 Prize.....1/1073741824 1,801,439,850,948,198,400 " 3/562949953421312 each 10,000  
56 Prize.....1/2147483648 3,602,879,701,896,396,800 " 3/1125899906842624 each 10,000  
57 Prize.....1/4294967296 7,205,759,403,792,793,600 " 3/2251799813685248 each 10,000  
58 Prize.....1/8589934592 14,411,518,807,585,587,200 " 3/4503599627370496 each 10,000  
59 Prize.....1/17179869184 28,823,037,615,171,174,400 " 3/9007199254740992 each 10,000  
60 Prize.....1/34359738368 57,646,075,230,342,348,800 " 3/18014398509481984 each 10,000  
61 Prize.....1/68719476736 115,292,150,460,684,697,600 " 3/36028797018963968 each 10,000  
62 Prize.....1/134217728 230,584,300,921,369,395,200 " 3/72057594037927936 each 10,000  
63 Prize.....1/268435456 461,168,601,842,738,790,400 " 3/144115188075855872 each 10,000  
64 Prize.....1/536870912 922,337,203,685,477,580,800 " 3/288230376151711744 each 10,000  
65 Prize.....1/1073741824 1,844,674,407,370,955,161,600 " 3/576460752303423488 each 10,000  
66 Prize.....1/2147483648 3,689,348,814,741,910,323,200 " 3/1152921504606846



# THE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1881.

The circulation of the GAZETTE is larger than that of any other newspaper in Rock county.

Published Every Evening Except Sunday, at \$7.00 Per Year by

THE GAZETTE PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE ON NORTH MAIN STREET, JANEVILLE, WISCONSIN.

## THE CITY.

NOTICES FOR THIS COLUMN WILL BE CHARGED FOR AT TEN CENTS PER LINE, FIRST INSERTION AND SIX CENTS FOR EACH SUBSEQUENT INSERTION IN DAILY, DAILY AND WEEKLY TWENTY CENTS FIRST, AND TWELVE CENTS EACH SUBSEQUENT INSERTION.

Lost—On the cars, Wednesday morning, between Brookfield and Lima, a pocketbook containing Volney Atwood's check on the First National Bank, Janesville, for \$200, papers and notes, and a sum of money. Payment on check and notes has been stopped. Liberal reward will be paid to finder, by returning same to Volney Atwood.

FOR SALE—At Gazette counting room, a wire flower stand.

OFFICE TO RENT.—The room in Lapin's block, lately occupied by S. A. Hudson. Apply to Ed. F. Carpenter.

BOWER CITY ICE—Any one wishing ice of me can leave orders at No. 2, South Jackson street, first residence south of Cannon's hall, or signal the wagon.

Yours with respect,  
J. H. GATELEY.

FOR SALE—One of the celebrated Improved Howe sewing machines, new and in perfect running order, price low, at the GAZETTE counting room.

Jacob Martzoff, of Lancaster, N. Y., says your SPRING Blossom works well for everything you recommend it; myself, wife, and children have all used it, and you can't find a healthier family in New York State.—Oct. 5, 1880.

Sold by A. J. Roberts, and Sherer & Co.

## LOCAL MATTER.

Ladies' and Gents' Stationery. For a good article of Writing Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Ink, etc., at reasonable prices, call at Sutherland & Bookstore, Febidally.

Go to J. A. Roberts for Mrs. Freeman's New National Dyes. For brightness and durability of color are unequalled. Color from 2 to 15 pounds. Price, 15 cents. J. A. Roberts.

MANHOOD RESTORED. A victim of early imprudence, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham st., N.Y. Individually.

A Liberal Offer. WAGNER & CO., Michigan Ave. & Jackson St., Chicago, offer to send Electric Belts, Bands, etc., for the cure of Nervous Debility and other diseases, free, for examination and trial before purchasing. These Electric Belts are the invention of Dr. D. A. JOY, of the University of Michigan, and are claimed to be the only Electric Belts or Appliances for the cure of diseases that have yet been constructed upon scientific principles. See their advertisement in this paper. myleedawdmo

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MISS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold every where 25 cents a bottle. macled mon-wed-sat-Sunly

## MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GENUINE Harris Seamless KID GLOVES, With the Hook and Laced Cord Fastening, in all the new shades, sold by

JAS. MORGAN

At \$2.00 for Five Hooks, \$2.25 for Seven Hooks, and the

DEL MONT

At \$1.50 for 5 and 6 Hooks, \$1.75 for 7 and 8 Hooks, are the best value in hook and laced cord fastening Kid Gloves in this or any other market. These and the genuine Harris' Seamless "Button" Kid Gloves have recently been added to James Morgan's immense glove stock.

WALKING JACKETS!

HAVERLOCKS.

ULSTERS.

MAINTLES.

CLOAKS.

SHAWLS.

MILLINERY!

Hosiery, Laces, Underwear, Silks, Dress Goods, Corsets, Black Goods, Linens, &c., can be found at

JAS. MORGAN'S

DRY GOODS AND

MILLINERY HOUSE,

336 AND 338

East Water St.

In large assortment and at prices beyond a doubt the lowest in Milwaukee.

apr28Mly

Dr. JAMES,

Lock Hospital,

204 Washington St.,

Cor. Franklin, CHICAGO.

Dr. James has been the physician of the State of Illinois for the past thirty years. He has been the physician of the State of Illinois for the past thirty years. He has been the physician of the State of Illinois for the past thirty years.

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## RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.

Trains Arrive.

From Milwaukee, Chicago and East, 4:40 P. M.

From Milwaukee, Chicago and East, 6:50 P. M.

From Madison, St. Paul and all points North and West, 1:55 P. M.

From Brookfield, Albany and Monroe, 8:30 A. M.

From Brookfield, Albany and Monroe, 12:30 P. M.

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From Brookfield, Albany and Monroe, 12:30 P. M.

## TO-MORROW'S SERVICES.

The Militiamen will Gather at the Congregational Church—Other Announcements.

The following are the announcements of religious services to be held at the several churches of the city to-morrow:

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Corner of Jackson and Duane streets. Rev. T. P. SAWIN, Pastor. Services, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

To-morrow morning the military companies of the city under the command of Captains La Grange and Smith, will attend divine service at the First Congregational church, at which time and place the pastor, Rev. Mr. Sawin, will preach a sermon appropriate to the services of Decoration day. The subject of the children's five minute sermon is "The Anger of Jonah." In the evening Rev. Mr. Curtis, of the Court Street church, will preach by exchange with the pastor. Everybody is cordially invited.

COURT STREET M. E. CHURCH—Corner of Main and Court streets. Rev. O. L. A. CURTIS, Pastor. Services, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

The usual morning service. In the evening Rev. T. P. Sawin will preach in exchange with the pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—On Jackson street. Rev. W. F. BROWN, Acting Pastor. Services, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

Morning text, "For who hath despised the day of small things." Evening—Preliminary remarks on the revised version of the New Testament. Subject, "Moses' brazen serpent an emblem of Christ."

ALL SOULS CHURCH—Corner of Court and Duane streets. Rev. O. L. A. CURTIS, Pastor. Sunday services at 10:30 A. M. Sunday school at 12:15 P. M.

"Decoration day or patriotism and its belonging."

BAPTIST CHURCH—Northeast corner of Jackson and Pleasant streets. Rev. M. G. HOBBS, D. D., Pastor. Residence, 30 N. Jackson St. Public worship, Sabbath morning and evening. Bible school at 12 P. M. Young people's meeting an hour before evening service. Preparation meeting Tuesday evening. General prayer meeting Thursday evening. Usual hours.

GERMAN METHODIST CHURCH—Services in Mrs. Hunt's school house, on Holmes street, between Cherry and Academy streets. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. Preaching at 10:30 A. M. Rev. J. Berger, pastor. Rev. A. F. ZARWELL, Assistant.

Y. M. C. A.—Regular Sabbath afternoon meeting at 3:30 o'clock, in the Baptist church. All are welcome.

FIRST M. E. CHURCH—Corner of Jackson and Center streets. Rev. G. W. WELLS, Pastor. Residence, No. 50 West Duane street. Sunday school at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 12 P. M. Prayer meetings Tuesday and Thursday evenings.

CHRIST CHURCH—On Court street. Rev. A. M. ROYCE, Rector. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

TRINITY CHURCH—Corner of Jackson and Duane streets. Rev. THOMAS W. MCGINNIS, Rector. Services, Holy Communion at 8 o'clock; Second service at 10:30 A. M. and evening service at 7:30 P. M. On the first Sunday in the month's church service. Rev. J. O. MCGINNIS, Pastor. Services at 8:30 A. M. and 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH—Corner of Holmes and Cherry streets. Rev. E. M. MCGINNIS, Pastor. Services at 8:30 A. M. and 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

IF "cleanliness is the scale of civilization," Janesville must stand high on the scale, judging from the immense quantities of toilet soaps Prentice & Evenson have just received. For pure vegetable oil soaps go to the drug store opposite the post office.

ART AND HISTORY. For some time a number of those ladies of the city who delight in culture and in the study of art, have been banded together for the purpose of mutual improvement, and have found much profit as well as delight in thus keeping company in their study and reading of art and history. This season's sessions closed very happily by a gathering of the class at the beautiful home of Mrs. Anson Rogers, by whom the ladies were very hospitably entertained during the afternoon and evening. A portion of the time was spent in pleasant social converse, and those present then proceeded to the election of the following officers for the ensuing year:

Leader—Mrs. J. P. Haire.  
President—Mrs. H. D. McKinney.  
Vice-President—Mrs. J. T. Wright.  
Secretary and Treasurer—Mrs. A. P. Lovejoy.

A tempting and bountiful repast was provided by the hostess, of which the guests partook with hearty enjoyment, and which was accompanied and followed by a happy social season, thus giving a most pleasant finish to the season's course of study.

The thanks of the class were expressed to the retiring officers, and to the hostess for her generous hospitality, and to Mrs. Haire, who has devoted much time, and worked most enthusiastically and successfully for the interest and improvement of the class. The ladies have by no means wearied of the good work they have taken up, and purpose to continue in it with increased energy during the next season.

Incredible. F. A. Scratch, druggist, Rathven, Ont., writes: "I have the greatest confidence in your BUNDOCK BLOOD PURIFIERS. In one case with which I am personally acquainted their success was almost incredible. One lady told me that half a bottle did her more good than hundreds of dollars' worth of medicine she had previously taken." Price \$1.00, trial size 10 cents. Sold by A. J. Roberts and Sherer & Co.

## SAD SUICIDE.

Stephen Scott, a well-known farmer and old resident of the town of Bradford ended his own life yesterday by hanging himself in his barn. Mr. Scott had for some time been in rather poor health, and has of late shown some signs indicating that his mind was becoming unsound, and it was doubtless one of these spells of mental aberration which led to the sad taking of his own life. The event comes as a sudden and sorrowful surprise, not only to his more immediate relatives and friends, but also to many in this city, who had known and respected him for years past.

## AN UNEQUALLED HAIR DRESSING.

Producing as Rich and Cleanly Appearing an It Nature Alone Had Imparted It.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE is the best and cheapest Hair Dressing—kills dandruff, allays irritation, and promotes a vigorous and healthy growth of the hair. No other compound produces such results. The superiority of BURNETT'S PLAIN EXTRACTS consists in their perfect purity and great strength. They are warranted free from the poisonous oils and acid which enter into the composition of many of the factitious fruit flavors now in the market.

## CHOICE OF THE COUNCIL.

James Church is Made Street Commissioner for the Coming Year.

## Other Delays of Interest.

Last evening an adjourned meeting of the city council was held, at which the Mayor presided, and all the members were present except Ald. Hemming.

Ald. Robinson, of the judiciary committee, reported favorably on the bonds of Assessors S. L. James and Edward Connell, the bondsmen of the former being Fenner Kibbald and Wm. A. Lawrence, and of the latter, J. J. R. Pease and A. C. Bates. The bonds were approved.

The motion passed at the last meeting allowing \$150 for the purchase of a suction hose, and for renovating the engine house, was, on the suggestion of Ald. Norris that the amount was insufficient, reconsidered, and the sum fixed at \$200, which the fire department committee was authorized to expend for purposes named.

Dr. C. Loftus Martin was given permission to make a statement of the recent suit in which Mr. Ward Witham replevined a colt, which had been placed in the pound, sold for costs, and bought by the doctor. Dr. Martin stated that he was already out of pocket, and as he had bought the horse in good faith of the city, he desired that the city should stand behind him and back him up in the appeal which he had taken to the upper court, for the ordinance could not well be maintained if purchasers of stock sold for pound charges, were personally liable to litigation and its attendant expense.

City Attorney Hyzer stated the case as he understood it, and after some discussion, Ald. Robinson moved that the doctor's petition be granted, and that the city should back him up in appealing the case. The motion was carried, Ald. Fitzgibbons alone voting against it.

Ald. Murlock called attention to the unsafe condition of Monterey bridge and the necessity of immediate action.

Ald. Nowlan explained the condition more in detail. The foundations had nearly washed away. The masonry needed to be rebuilt, at least in part, as many of the braces had no bearings. He considered the bridge as unsafe, and demanding immediate attention, and the cost was roughly estimated at \$500 or \$800. On his motion the chairman of the highway, street and bridge committee, was instructed to proceed with the needed repairs, Ald. Fitzgibbons alone voting against it.

The council then proceeded to the election of a street commissioner. Ald. Fitzgibbons made quite a lengthy speech, in which he put the inquiry whether the commissioner was a law or not. He rather thought not. He thought there was not a "repealing clause," or there ought to be. City attorney Hyzer pointed out the repealing clause, and gave him the needed legal explanation, and after some time had been thus consumed in clearing up the alderman's mind, the mayor proceeded with nominations.

S. J. M. Putnam was first named, and the ballot taken, with Ald. Potter and Cox, tellers, resulted Ayes—0, Noes—9. The mayor then named James E. Croft. The first ballot stood, Ayes—3, Croft, 1, Noes—5. As the mayor had instructed the aldermen to vote simply "aye" and "nay," the ballot was retaken and resulted, Ayes—2; Noes—7.

J. P. Moon's name was next presented, Ayes—3; Noes—6.

The name of James Church was placed before the council, and the ballot stood: Ayes—6; Noes—3. Mr. Church being thus confirmed was declared the street commissioner elect.

On motion of Ald. Robinson, the council elected George W. Bemis as commissioner to assess damages on the extension of Park avenue.

The clerk read a notice that the council would on the 15th of June take action on the proposed vacating of a portion of Glenn street, Second ward, between Main street and the river. Ordered published.

On motion the report of the committee favoring the extension of Park avenue was adopted, Ald. Fitzgibbon alone voting.

Ald. Conrad stated that as there were doubts about the legality of holding the Municipal Court on the east side of the river, he desired to have the motion reconsidered by which the judiciary committee had been instructed to lease rooms in Myers' new block.

The clerk read the following:

To the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Janesville:

Having considered the question of locating the Municipal Court and believing that the location of the same at some point on the east side of Rock river removes all question or doubts of its legality, we ask you to consider the convenience of the bar parties to actions, witnesses and jurors, and instead of locating the court at the Court House, that you secure some suitable rooms near Main and Milwaukee streets.

J. W. Sale, J. E. Dwyer, J. H. McElroy, Pliny Norcross, M. S. Pritchard, Clarence Clark, A. Hyatt Smith, T. J. Simmons, Wm. Rucker, Geo. G. Sutherland, M. M. Phelps, John Nichols, Wm. Smith, J. J. R. Pease, Thomas Nolan, A. C. Bates, Ed. F. Carpenter, J. W. Jones.

After a statement by the city attorney of some of the legal points involved, the motion to reconsider was passed. Ayes—Conrad, Cox, Hawes, Norris, Nowlan, Potter. Noes—Fitzgibbon, Murdock, Robinson.

It appearing that Ald. Conrad could not properly move a reconsideration, having not voted with the majority on the original passage of the motion, the reconsideration was declared null and void and before the debate could be remedied Ald. Fitzgibbon moved to adjourn, which was carried.

## Making a Raise.